tain salicylic acid, boric acid, quinine and chinosol. On the basis of the evidence submitted the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry voted that Aseptiicones be refused recognition because unwarranted and misleading therapeutic claims are made; because the name does not indicate the potent constituents and because it was considered an unscientific shot-gun mixture (Jour. A. M. A., Nov. 14, 1914, p. 1778).

Iodia.—Iodia (Battle & Co.) is claimed to contain potassium iodid in combination with iron phosphate and vegetable "principles." It is extravagantly recommended for use in many and varied conditions. It is asserted to be "almost a specific" in eczema and rheumatism and "a highly efficient form of iodine." The A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory having shown that untrue statements in regard to the composition and preparation are being made, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry refused recognition to Iodia on this account: because unwarranted therapeutic claims were made and because the use of this complex mixture is unscientific and a detriment to the profession and the public (Jour. A. M. A., Nov. 21, 1914, p. 1871).

BOOK REVIEWS

Gynecology. The Practical Medical Series. Volume IV. Edited by Emilius M. Dudley, A.M., M.D., and Herbert M. Stowe, M.D. Series 1914. Price, $1.35.

This book is of value chiefly as a guide to the literature published on gynecology during the past year. Doctors Dudley and Stowe have very ably edited this book, which is composed of a résumé of the leading articles on gynecology published in the foreign and American journals of 1913. One can, with this little book, very quickly review the literature of the past year, and the name of the author, journal and date of original article is given of each monograph, so that the reader can consult the original article on any particular gynecological subject in whch he may be interested. The abstracts are brief but contain all the pertinent matter of the original article and at the end of many of the abstracts the editors have added in parenthesis a few lines regarding their own ideas on the subject. The book is divided into seven parts.

Part I is on general principles dealing with physiology, anesthesia, organotherapy and operative technic.

Part II is on menstrual disorders and takes up the physiology and pathological conditions.

Part III deals with uterine displacements and injuries, and contains articles on flexions and versions, prolapse, inversion, genital hernia and transnatism.

Part IV is on infections and allied disorders.

Part V is on extra-uterine pregnancy.

Part VI deals with tumors—genital, uterine, ovarian and tubal and numerous articles are abstracted on the X-ray, radium and allied treatment of tumors.

Part VII is on sterility, and concludes the book. This book can be very useful as a guide when used in conjunction with the original articles which are abstracted therein. F. R. G.

Chemistry for Nurses. By Reuben Ottenberg, A.M., M.D. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York. 1914. Price, $1.00.

A charming, intimate little volume that, while it may not serve to make chemists of nurses, will at least rob chemistry of most of its mystery, and enable the readers to comprehend the lectures delivered on this subject. G. H. T.

A Text-Book of the Diseases of the Nose and Throat. By Jonathan Wright, M. D., Director of the Department of the Laboratories, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and Harmon Smith, M. D., Surgeon to Throat Department of the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital; Clinical Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology, Cornell University Medical School. Octavo, 683 pages, with 313 engravings and 14 plates. Cloth, $5, net. Lea & Febiger, Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1914.

Jonathan Wright is the one man in America who has devoted practically all of his best years to a study of the pathology of the diseases of the nose and throat. Harmon Smith is a well known teacher and clinician along the same lines. These two authors have together produced a work, which will long remain a classic in this subject. Never has it been the duty of the present reviewer to read a book with more pleasure or delight. The inimitable style of Wright, when he discusses the pathology of the common cold, is more like a charming little essay than a dry statement of medical facts. The authors modestly affirm that they have laid emphasis upon the etiology and pathology of nose and throat diseases, but as a matter of fact, this part of the work is a long series of original observations and studies which have never before appeared in English, and certainly nothing of the sort is to be found in the foreign literature.

Colds have been the basis of more empirical treatment than any other trouble which afflicts mankind, but here the subject is covered by carefully worked out pathological studies, by microscopical examinations of the nasal tissues, and a rational therapy suggested. "The pathology of coryza presents the greatest interest from a point of view which regards it as a process of abdominal bio-mechanism,—not as a lesion, but as a change in metabolism. As a cold relieves itself by exudative processes, this physiological action should be aided by whatever artificial means are at command. In nature's attempts at a cure, without committing ourselves to former conventional ideas in regard to inflammation, we may look upon the hyperemia as supplying serous and corpuscular elements to remove soluble and insoluble protein offending material which has appeared in the tissues in their reaction to disturbances, with the exact nature of which we are unacquainted. It is unreasonable in theory and unwise from the practical standpoint of experience to use cocain and adrenalin, which interfere with this method of nature."

One of the most important chapters in the book deals with the etiology of accessory sinus disease. After a most painstaking study of the pathology of the mucous membranes of sinuses, Wright makes this statement which is characteristic of the original way in which these subjects are handled: "We bring in these considerations here to emphasize the point that the health of the maxillary sinus is impaired just in proportion to the extent that the cilia with which the epithelial cells of its surface are supplied have lost their efficiency. It is important to keep in mind this point in the etiology of sinus disease. So long as the natural passages are unobstructed. so long as disease has not abolished or temporarily restrained the action of the cilia, the accessory nasal sinuses will remain healthy. On the extent to which these con-